THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

NATIONAL BUILDING MUSEUM
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001-2728

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

16 November 2000

AM 10:00 CONVENE, 441 F Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of minutes: 19 October 2000

B. Dates of next meetings: 21 December 2000 *
18 January 2001
*December meeting canceled due to the holidays.

C. Confirmation of recommendation for Lafayette Federal Building. 811 Vermont Avenue, NW. Installation of commercial telecommunication hub-facility (Teligent Inc./GSA), 12 antennas.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. General Services Administration

CFA 16/NOV/00-1, Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant. 13th and C streets, SW. Replacement equipment and alterations (Final). Distribution system to the Smithsonian Institution (Concept). Designs.

B. Smithsonian

CFA 16/NOV/00-2, Air and Space Museum. Jefferson Drive. Temporary "*Simulator Relocation*" on northeast terrace. Concept.

C. Department of the Army

1. CFA 16/NOV/00-3, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Drive and Hostess House Drive. Building 91. Alterations and additions. Final. (Previous: CFA 19/APR/00-6.)

2. CFA 16/NOV/00-4, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Drive. Building 11 (Delano Hall). Roof top dish antenna. Design.

D. National Red Cross

CFA 16/NOV/00-5, American Red Cross Building. 2025 E Street, NW. Sculptural elements. Concept. (Previous: CFA 16/SEP/99-2.)

E. National Park Service / American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 16/NOV/00-6, World War II Memorial. 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Information Pavilion, Comfort Station and lighting. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/JUL/00-1)

F. National Park Service

CFA 16/NOV/00-7, Washington Monument grounds. 17th Street. Visitor arrival access walk. Design.

G. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

a. O.G. 00-253, 1703 32nd Street, NW. Trustees for Harvard University, Dumbarton Oaks. New library building, additions and alterations. Concept.

b. Appendix I.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

Appendix II.

OLD GEORGETOWN SUBMISSIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-162 HPA. 00-415	3206 N Street, NW Georgetown Prospect Place Assoc. Neyla	Illuminated sign - revised design - permit

ACTION: Returned without Action. Case superseded by case O.G. 01-13.

O.G. 00-266 HPA. 00-659	3104 R Street, NW Sorsa and Millet Residence	Alterations to rear deck - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to rear deck as shown in supplemental detail drawings received and dated 3 November and 6 November 2000. Supplemental drawings indicate wood columns and cornice and traditional wood railing.

O.G. 00-267 HPA. 00-660	3326 Volta Place, NW Robert Moore Residence	2-story rear addition and pergola - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed 2-story rear addition with pergola, and for iron gate and trellis spanning gap between house and adjoining property as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 2 November 2000. Rear deck at second floor has traditional wood railing as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 6 November 2000.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-02 HPA. 01-08	1687 32nd Street, NW Richard and Laura Rodman Residence	Brick garden wall - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed brick garden wall and wood gate to match arched top of neighboring gate.

O.G. 01-04 HPA. 01-11	3312 Reservoir Road, NW Thomas Rannick Residence	Shared front stoop on public space - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement stoop, to be shared with 3314 Reservoir Road, and built on public space as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 13 November 2000. Supplemental drawings indicate brick steps with nosing and metal railings. Curved brick cheek-walls built without permit or review will be removed.

O.G. 01-05 HPA. 01-12	3314 Reservoir Road, NW Lorraine Donoghue Residence	Shared front stoop on public space - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed replacement stoop, to be shared with 3312 Reservoir Road, and built on public space as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 13 November 2000. Supplemental drawings indicate brick steps with nosing and metal railings. Curved brick cheek-walls built without permit or review will be removed.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-07 HPA. 01-16	3300 M Street, NW East Banc, Inc. Retail	Alterations to storefronts - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to storefronts as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 1 November 2000 which indicate removal of awnings and placement of bollards at the entrance on alley ONLY. Working drawings conform to approved concept and recommendations. See previous Action (O.G. 00-236). Materials will match existing cast stone and storefront window details.

O.G. 01-08 HPA. 01-17	1677 32nd Street, NW Joan Bayard Residence	Alterations to rear - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design options for proposed alterations to rear. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-09 HPA. 01-18	2906 P Street, NW Bernard and Carrington Tarr Residence	Alterations to rear - conceptual

ACTION: Returned without Action. Site visit of 27 October 2000 and supplemental drawings received and dated 30 October 2000 indicate that proposed alterations to rear will not be visible from public space. New railing on roof has been deleted from this concept submission and will be applied for separately. Refer to the Historic Preservation Review Board.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-10 HPA. 01-11	3208 Reservoir Road, NW Roya Boroumand Residence	Rear addition and alterations to roof - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed rear addition and alterations to roof PROVIDED skylights proposed for front slope of roof are deleted. File new submission of working drawings, including details, with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-11 HPA. 01-20	3405-3423 M Street, NW The Levy Group Commercial	Replacement windows - existing - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for existing wood replacement windows. Recommend windows be painted a light color. Note: the Commission regrets that the replacement windows were installed without permit or prior review.

O.G. 01-12 HPA. 01-21	3342 M Street, NW Claud Zein Bo Concept	Alterations to front and rear, and signs - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to front and rear facades as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 2 November 2000 which match approved design for alterations to storefront, including stucco panel over existing remnants of metal cornice and retention of original storefront material on transom and on second floor window. See previous Action (O.G. 00-189). No objection to issuance of permit for proposed sign composed of 9-inch high letters reading "european living" on a painted wood panel and two panels reading "Bo concept" to either side of sign. Banner on alley with 10-inch high letters reading "european living" was approved previously.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 01-13 HPA. 01-28	3206 N Street, NW Georgetown Prospect Place Assoc. Neyla	Trellis and sign - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed wood trellis over outdoor seating area and for double-sided vertical sign composed of a metal panel with 10-inch high copper-finish letters reading "Neyla" as shown in supplemental drawings received and dated 30 October 2000. Temporary signs previously approved will be removed. No additional lettering on umbrellas or awnings was approved. Working drawings for trellis conform to approved concept. See previous Action (O.G. 00-193). File separate submission of lighting scheme for the trellis and sign with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

O.G. 01-15 HPA. 01-41	3205 R Street, NW Daniel and Sunita Leeds Residence	Alterations to side, rear, and to pool house - permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to side and rear elevations of house. No objection to issuance of permit for proposed alterations to pool house on rear yard. Supplemental drawings received and dated 2 November 2000 indicate that replacement windows will be Weather Shield, true-divided-lite wood windows. Working drawings conform to approved concept which indicate restoration of rather than alterations to existing porch. See previous Action (O.G. 00-94).

SHIPSTEAD-LUCE SUBMISSIONS

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 00-112	601 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Saudi Arabian Embassy	Fourth floor additions - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for proposed fourth floor additions. Proposed additions as shown on supplemental drawings received and dated 14 November 2000 are in keeping with the character of the building. The revised drawings indicate a lowered cornice line for the additions and the elimination of hipped roofs, which together preserve the stepped appearance of the facades.

S.L. 01-003 HPA. 01-045	2230 Cathedral Ave, NW A. Simmonds and A Nuland Residence	Enclosed deck and alterations - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for rear addition enclosing existing deck and alterations to rear facade of house as shown in drawings received and dated 3 November 2000.

S.L. 01-004	815 Connecticut Avenue, NW SPPI Investment Management	Awnings - Permit

ACTION: No objection to issuance of permit for new and replacement awnings in dark red fabric with white or cream colored letters eight (8") inches in height on the valance. Five awnings will read *Bombay Club,* two *Unique Day Salon* and three *Sunrise Café* as shown in drawings received and dated 3 November 2000.

S.L. 01-005	5310 27th Street, NW Zagorin-Carpenter Residence	Additions and alterations - Concept

ACTION: No objection to concept design for proposed additions and alterations to single family dwelling as shown in drawings received and dated 3 November 2000. Suggest existing rear addition be re-sheathed with horizontal painted clapboard to keep it more in character with the original house. File new submission of working drawings, including details, material and landscape plan with permit application for review by the Commission when ready.

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
S.L. 01-006	2807 Chesterfield Place, NW Dean and Allison May Rosen Residence	New single family dwelling - Permit

ACTION: No objections to the issuance of permit for proposed new single family dwelling as shown in drawings received and dated 3 November 2000. Working drawings conform to approved concept. (See previous Action: S.L. 00-91.) Erect material sample panels on site for review by the Commission before contracting for materials. Note is made that project is pending final zoning review. Any modifications to the approved design as a result of further reviews in the permit process must be submitted to the Commission for consideration.

S.L. 01-007	806 15th Street, NW DC Sofitel LLC Hotel Sofitel	Revised entrance canopies and awnings - Permit

ACTION: No objection to the issuance of permit for the two proposed glass and metal entrance canopies reading *Sofitel* and eleven dark green awnings without lettering as shown on drawings received and dated 3 November 2000. (See previous Action: S.L. 00-01.)

S.L. 01-008	770 5th Street, NW Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.	New 12 story apartment building- Permit

ACTION: No objections to the issuance of permit for proposed 12 story apartment building as shown in drawings received and dated 3 November 2000. Working drawings conform to approved concept. (See previous Action: S.L. 00-59.) Erect material sample panels on site for review by the Commission before contracting for materials. Signs or awnings for tenants, which are not including in this approval, must be submitted to the Commission for review with permit application. Note is made that project is pending final zoning review. Any modifications to the approved design as a result of further reviews in the permit process must be submitted to the Commission for consideration.

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COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS PRE-MEETING TOUR

16 November 2000

Convene: 8:00 a.m., National Building Museum, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Tour of site for library addition to Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd Street, N.W.

Dumbarton Oaks staff present:	Edward L. Keenan, Director Mark Haskins, Director of Facilities
CFA members present:	J. Carter Brown, Chairman Carolyn Brody Ann Todd Free Emily Malino Eden Rafshoon
Staff present:	Charles H. Atherton, Secretary Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary Sue Kohler José Martínez

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MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

16 November 2000

The meeting was convened at 10:20 a.m. in the Commission of Fine Arts offices in the National Building, 441 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, after a tour of project sites.

Members present: Hon. J. Carter Brown, Chairman
Hon. Harry G. Robinson III, Vice-Chairman
Hon. Carolyn Brody
Hon. Ann Todd Free
Hon. Emily Malino
Hon. Eden Rafshoon

Staff present: Mr. Charles H. Atherton, Secretary
Mr. Jeffrey R. Carson, Assistant Secretary
Ms. Sue Kohler
Mr. José Martínez-Canino

National Capital Planning Commission staff present: Mr. David Hamilton
Mr. George Toop
Ms. Nancy Witherell

I. ADMINISTRATION

A. Approval of the minutes of the 19 October meeting. The minutes were approved without objection.

B. Dates of next meetings, approved as:

21 December 2000*
18 January 2001

* December meeting canceled due to holidays

C. Confirmation of recommendation for Lafayette Federal Building, 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Installation of commercial telecommunication hub facility (Teligent, Inc/GSA), 12 antennas. The Assistant Secretary reported that, following the Commission's previous directive, the staff had reviewed this proposal for the addition of 12 panel antennas which would be set back from the cornice at the penthouse. He said there were a number of antennas there already, as well as satellite dishes, and he did not think the new antennas would be visible from public space. A letter had been written to Mr. Jack Finberg of GSA stating the finding of the staff. A motion was made and seconded to confirm the staff's finding and was carried unanimously.

II. SUBMISSIONS AND REVIEWS

A. General Services Administration

CFA 16/NOV/00-1, Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant, 13th and C streets, S.W. Replacement equipment and alterations (final). Distribution system to the Smithsonian Institution (concept). Designs. The Assistant Secretary said this alteration would provide eight cooling towers in place of the existing four, and he showed drawings, noting that the new towers would be in a row behind the existing ones and just below the cornice line of the building. He said as far as the staff could tell, they would not be visible from public space. He said the purpose of the alteration was to provide heating and cooling to the Smithsonian buildings along Independence Avenue, and he recalled the recent submission of a rather intrusive plant on the west terrace of the Air and Space Museum to accomplish the same thing; he said the alterations to the Central Heating Plant would make that installation unnecessary. Mr. Carson said the only part of the alterations that would be visible would be a new loading dock door cut into a wall on the south side of the building. He introduced Mr. Williford, the director of both the Central and Georgetown heating plans, to answer any questions the members might have.

The Chairman told Mr. Williford these alterations seemed an excellent alternative to the erection of cooling towers on the terrace of the Air and Space Museum. He commented that the new loading dock door at the heating plant would actually be an improvement because it would break up the unrelieved expanse of the wall. The other members agreed, and with the knowledge that the cooling towers would not be seen from public space, the project was unanimously approved. Exhibit A

B. Smithsonian Institution

CFA 16/NOV/00-2, Air and Space Museum, Jefferson Drive. Temporary relocation of flight simulators on northeast terrace. Concept. The Assistant Secretary said these simulators were very popular with the public and needed to be kept available while renovation of the building was going on; they were also an important source of revenue for the museum. The proposal was that they be moved to the northeast terrace, on the Mall side of the building, and housed in a temporary building that could be any shape or color the Commission thought appropriate. He asked Smithsonian representative Harry Rombach to describe the project in more detail.

Mr. Rombach said the specific location shown was selected because there were already two doors there that could give access directly from the museum to the flight simulators. He said the gallery now

housing the simulators was due for a permanent exhibit installation in January, and the simulators had to be removed; he said they would ultimately be housed in the second Air and Space Museum now under construction at Dulles Airport. Mr. Rombach then discussed the structure itself. He said it would be made of a vinyl fabric stretched over a metal frame and could take a number of shapes–pitched roof, barrel vault, half-barrel, or lean-to. Color possibilities included grey or beige or possibly a translucent material. He said the structure shown on the drawings was about 30 by 100 feet, 20 feet high, and would house four to five simulators. Mr. Rombach added that another reason for moving the simulators out of the building was that the floor was literally shaking when they were operating, and the outside terrace would take a considerably heavier load and eliminate the shaking.

The Chairman said, ideally, it would be best to wait until the simulators could be moved to Dulles because any such temporary structure would be detrimental to the Mall; he asked if one or both structures could be moved to the Independence Avenue side, which was more urban and could take that kind of intrusion better. Mr. Rombach said it would be difficult because the that side of the building was under renovation and would not be finished until sometime in 2001. He was then asked if it might be possible to install the simulators under the overhang there, and he said they would look into it. Mr. Brown commented that given the huge size of the Air and Space building, it would seem that a location could be found where the simulators could be accommodated inside; he thought some consideration should be given to phasing in the new exhibition on the north side so that they could be placed in that area.

Mrs. Free asked when the simulators could be moved to Dulles, and Mr. Rombach said the facility was scheduled to open in three years. That seemed to the members to be a long time for these "temporary" structures to invade public space–especially on the Mall side of the building. There was no further discussion, and Mr. Rombach was asked to restudy the location according to the Commission's suggestions. Exhibit B

C. Department of the Army

1. Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Drive and Hostess House Drive. Building 91, alterations and additions. Final. (Previous: CFA 19/APR/00-6) Staff member José Martínez recalled the concept review of this project in April and the Commission's recommendations for some revision to the detailing. He showed the old drawings, then the new ones, pointing out the treatment of the proposed infill at the site of the former entrance and the change in the window detailing. He noted also the proposed handicapped ramp and access. Mr. Martínez introduced Marjorie Marcus from Walter Reed and the architect, Frank Lucas, to answer questions. The Vice-Chairman thought the composition had been greatly improved, the other members agreed, and the final drawings were unanimously approved. Exhibit C

2. CFA 16/NOV/00-4, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Main Drive. Building 11 (Delano Hall), roof-top dish antenna. Design. Mr. Martínez said the second Walter Reed project concerned a roof-top dish antenna; he pointed out the location on a drawing and asked Ms. Marcus to discuss the project. She said the antenna would be on a low, flat-roofed section of the building which was screened by gabled roofs; she showed various views. As it was clear from the drawings and photos that the antenna would be almost impossible to see, it was unanimously approved. Exhibit C

D. National Red Cross

CFA 16/NOV/00-5, American Red Cross Building, 2025 E Street, N.W. Sculptural elements. Concept. (Previous: CFA 16/SEP/99-2) The Assistant Secretary commented that the building was under construction, and the applicants had returned with some architectural ornamentation. The first element was a decorative design for an aluminum spandrel panel; he passed around a presentation board. The second item was a free-standing piece of sculpture, to be placed on the southeast terrace. He distributed some background on the artist, Larry Kirkland, to the members, and then asked architect Shalom Baranes to make the presentation.

Mr. Baranes said they were fortunate in that the Red Cross had been able to devote a fairly significant part of the construction budget to an art program; two elements would be on the exterior, and there would also be others inside the building; these would consist of a series of marble reliefs in the atrium as well as several glass panels. Beginning with the spandrel panels, he said they would occur at the sixth floor and would wrap around the building, including three window bays on each end of the utilitarian north facade; they would also occur at selected places at the second floor level. He said the design had been inspired by the flags on a Red Cross poster done in 1933 by N.C. Wyeth.

The major sculptural element would be placed at the northeast corner of the building, in a paved plaza within a landscaped area at the junction of the new construction and the reconstructed original building. It would consist of a curved wall, about 18 feet high and 30 feet long, set diagonally and made of cubes of white marble with an opening in the middle, large enough to walk through, in the shape of an equal-armed cross. Behind the wall would be placed a positive form of the same cross, made of red granite, recalling the Red Cross logo. Defining the paved area around the sculpture would be a granite seat wall, part curved and part straight, with inscriptions relative to the history and mission of the Red Cross. Paving would consist of precast concrete pavers. The Chairman thought the sculpture quite handsome, and in answer to his question, Mr. Baranes said the two images of the cross would line up as one drove by. Mrs. Free asked if the Commission would see material samples, and the Chairman said that would be the next step. The members were pleased with the sculpture, and it was unanimously approved, with the Chairman noting that Mrs. Brody had not voted since her husband was a member of the board of the National Red Cross. Exhibit D

E. National Park Service/American Battle Monuments Commission

CFA 16/NOV/00-6, World War II Memorial, 17th Street at the Rainbow Pool. Information pavilion, comfort station, and lighting. Final. (Previous: CFA 20/JUL/00-1) The Assistant Secretary acknowledged the presence of General Patricia Foote and Ambassador Haydn Williams from the ABMC and asked Ambassador Williams to begin the presentation.

Ambassador Williams recalled that at the 20 July meeting the Commission had approved the final architectural and landscape plans for the memorial with a few exceptions; these included the ancillary buildings–information pavilion (ranger station) and comfort station– the lighting plan, paving around the Circle of Remembrance, and further study of the Field of Stars toward its becoming a work of art rather than another architectural element. In respect to the ancillary buildings, he said the Commission had seen them previously, on earlier plans, and they had been discussed during the July meeting this year. The Chairman commented that the reason the Commission had kept them for further

consideration was that time had simply run out; it was known that they were going to be there, but there had not been time to give them the usual close look. Ambassador Williams noted the model in the room and said they had brought it so that the context and scale of the small buildings could be better perceived. He asked architect George Hartman to discuss the model with the members.

Mr. Hartman pointed out the two new buildings: a comfort station to replace one existing nearby, and a ranger and information pavilion. He noted also the bus drop-off lane with space for three busses, and a handicapped parking area. A bus pick-up lane would be located off Constitution Avenue, on a small part of the existing service road; the rest of the road would be eliminated, resulting in a reduction of about three-quarters of the hardscape now existing in that area. He said the small buildings themselves would be made of the same granite as the memorial, with copper roofs, and they would have much the same character as the pavilion at the FDR Memorial. The ranger pavilion would be slightly curved because of its relationship to the circle that functioned as the arrival point for the memorial. The comfort station would be set in a natural grove and totally planted out; landscape architect James Van Sweden added that the buildings would be landscaped in the green and white palette used elsewhere.

Mr. Van Sweden then discussed the final detailing for the Circle of Remembrance at the northwest corner of the memorial, adjacent to Constitution Gardens. He said that because of the proximity of that area, the materials of the Circle of Remembrance would relate to it, noting especially the similarity of the fieldstone walls. The floor would be concrete, with an exposed aggregate finish in a light grey that would relate to the finish of the restored walks in Constitution Gardens; there would be a band around the circle, which would be coral grey granite, like the border of the circle itself. Flowering annuals, in green and white, would line the border of the circle. The fieldstone retaining wall would be ringed with wood benches with cast iron frames and arms, a new design used by the Park Service in Constitution Gardens. Inscriptions would be incised into the granite paving around the circle, and General Patricia Foote, a member of the ABMC, asked to read one that had been suggested: "The soldier's end may come in a single bright flash. The family's wounds last a lifetime."

Mr. Hartman returned to discuss night lighting. He pointed out the location of the freestanding lights and said they would be the typical Washington Globe fixtures, like those used in Constitution Gardens except for an internal reflector at the top to keep the light focused downward and not into the trees. Throughout the memorial there would be architectural accent fixtures. All the lights, Mr. Hartman said, would be on rheostats so that the brightness could be controlled. He said they would be installed, and a night viewing by the Commission of Fine Arts and the Planning Commission would follow for the purpose of receiving comments; the lights would then be adjusted in concert with the Park Service.

Sculptor Ray Kaskey then brought the members up to date on his attempts to make the gold stars on the Wall of Freedom works of art rather than just architectural decoration, as they had appeared the first time the Commission had seen them. He said he had been working with ways to introduce variety into the stars through texture changes and also to vary the vertical alignment and the distance they were set from the wall to create a sense of tension; he showed several panels to illustrate his approach. It was agreed that he was on the right track, but the Chairman said the Commission would not actually be reviewing the remaining sculptural elements, including the stars, until construction was much further along. He said all that was needed at this point was to be sure the members were satisfied that the concept of the wall of stars was powerful enough emotionally to become the focal point of the

memorial. He thought that it would be, and he thought the decision to use gold leaf was a good one, especially as it could be patinated, allowing for further differentiation. He asked if any members of the Commission had any questions or comments on any part of the submission, and hearing none, he asked if there were any members of the public who would like to comment on what had been presented, before a vote was taken.

Richard Westbrook, ANC Commissioner for the Near Southwest, asked to speak. He said his ANC was particularly concerned about the bus drop-off area because, after leaving, the busses would most likely park on Maine Avenue, making the line of tour busses there even longer than at present. He thought the best solution to this tour bus parking would be an underground garage on the site of the surface parking on the Washington Monument grounds. People would be dropped off there and brought to the various Mall memorials by some kind of surface connection. The Chairman said that was a good long-term solution and had been done in Paris, but it was very expensive, especially considering the water table problem in that area, and would have to be a future consideration; in the meantime, there had to be some way to accommodate the bus drop-off requirement.

Lydia Mefford was the next speaker. She said she was a native Washingtonian, who had played on the Mall as a child, and her husband was a World War II veteran. She felt very strongly about her "beloved Mall", and although she and her husband were very happy that there would be a World War II Memorial, she thought it should be placed next to the FDR Memorial where it would be in context, rather than on the site proposed.

John Parsons from the Park Service asked to comment on Mr. Westbrook's suggestion about underground bus parking. He said the Planning Commission's Legacy Plan definitely proposed this kind of thing, noting that the city could no longer tolerate increased numbers of busses and cars penetrating the Mall. But he agreed that it was down the line, and he said that even with a surface circulator, a drop-off for visitors would be needed for the World War II Memorial.

The next speaker was Judy Feldman, co-chairman of the National Coalition to Save Our Mall. Her testimony is attached as Exhibit E. She was followed by Amb. Haydn Williams from the ABMC, chairman of the World War II Memorial Site and Design Committee, who commented on Ms. Feldman's remarks. His testimony is attached as Exhibit E-1.

The Vice-Chairman then moved that the Commission approve the ancillary facilities as presented. Ms. Malino seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously. Exhibits E-2, E-3.

F. National Park Service

CFA 16/NOV/00-7, Washington Monument Grounds, 17th Street, N.W. VIP visitor arrival access walk and helicopter landing pads. Design. The Assistant Secretary noted for the record that the Commission had gone to the site on their pre-meeting tour and inspected the staked-out area for the landing pads and walks. He passed around drawings of the proposed installation and then introduced John Parsons.

Mr. Parsons said the Rainbow Pool area had been used for diplomatic and ceremonial arrivals and departures for about twenty-five years. He said the primary site for diplomatic arrivals was the

heliport at the Pentagon, but the monumentality of the Mall site was preferred for ceremonies that were not suited to the Pentagon site. He showed photos of an arrival at the Rainbow Pool site. Mr. Parsons said that as soon as that site was chosen for the World War II Memorial, the Park Service had assembled a task force of the agencies involved in the ceremonies to see if a more permanent location could be found. The search was unsuccessful, as no site could be found that met the criteria of public safety and security for the visitors, and would not more disruptive of traffic than the one in use today. The conclusion was that the facilities needed to be placed across 17th Street on the Washington Monument grounds. There would be two 24-feet-square landing pads off a crosswalk connecting the two existing walks; the crosswalk would provide maneuvering room for limousines to get to the helicopters. Paving material would be the same exposed aggregate concrete used on the existing walkways. Mr. Parsons showed a photographic simulation of how the walks would appear from the top of the Washington Monument.

The Chairman said that, in his opinion, the photo made it very clear that to introduce that much paving on the monument grounds would be absolutely unacceptable. The other members agreed, but before taking a vote, the Chairman asked if anyone from the public would like to comment.

Mr. Westbrook asked why the Ellipse couldn't be used. The Chairman said that sounded like a good idea, but it would be up to the Park Service to submit that at another time if they found it plausible. Ms. Malino said one of Mr. Westbrook's photos had convinced her that more paving should not be allowed on the monument grounds, and she was sure the Park Service and all the related agencies could find a more suitable place. Mr. Parsons said they would certainly try, but in the meantime, the ceremonies would have to continue at the Rainbow Pool site; there would be no construction, and they would come back when they had any new proposals. The Chairman said the Commission would have no objection to that. There were no objections to the Park Service's continuing to close 17th Street and use the sidewalks in the same way they had been doing for the past twenty-five years. The proposal to add new paving to the Washington Monument grounds was then unanimously disapproved. Exhibit E-3.

G. District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs

1. Old Georgetown Act

a. O.G. 00-253, 1703 32nd Street, N.W. Trustees for Harvard University, Dumbarton Oaks. New library building, additions and alterations. Concept. Mr. Martínez recalled Dumbarton Oaks' previous plans to build an underground library beneath the north vista, behind the main house. The project was reviewed by the Georgetown Board but never came to the Commission as plans and architects changed, and the decision was made to build an above-ground building on property behind the gardener's cottage on S Street; new service buildings were also being proposed. He said the Georgetown Board had looked at the project twice and had gone to the site. The members did not think the 1924 Beatrix Ferrand garage or the 1926 McKim, Mead & White storage facility were contributing elements to the historic district, and they would have no objection to their demolition. They were pleased with the concept design generally, but recommended further study of the masonry openings and the terraces.

Mr. Martínez also passed around the ANC's report, which praised Dumbarton Oaks for the way the

project had been approached and researched, and the achievement of a "delicate and appropriate balance between preservation and modernization of its facilities and infrastructure". He then introduced the director of Dumbarton Oaks, Edward L. Keenan, who turned the presentation over to Mark Haskins, director of facilities.

Mr. Haskins commented that while his institution was generally known as Dumbarton Oaks, its actual name was the Dumbarton Oaks Library and Collections, and although it was known to many for its gardens and galleries, its primary mission was as a research institution in the areas of Byzantine, landscape, and Pre-Columbian studies. As such, there was a critical need for additional library space outside the main building to relieve the crowding of the research, curatorial, and administrative functions. He said the selection of the library site was the result of extensive study by both the architectural and historic landscape teams; it was chosen for its ability to enhance both the landscape and the institution and would be situated outside the areas open to the public–between the McKim, Mead & White service court and the wooded area called the dell–thus tying this area more closely to the Dumbarton Oaks research program associated with the main house.

Architect George Hartman, from Hartman-Cox, continued the presentation. He first showed a site plan of the entire property with all the existing structures and landscaping, noting that a line could be drawn from north to south, separating the public from the private property. He said the public area, with its house and gardens, would be left as is, and the private area to the west would be developed with the addition of the library plus general refurbishing and improvement. The only visible thing that would happen on the public side would be a handicapped entrance on 32nd Street.

Mr. Hartman said the Cultural Landscape Report had identified two possible building sites, which he pointed out on a site plan. Site A, the one ultimately selected, was behind the gardener's cottage and had the disadvantage of having a considerable amount of sub-surface rock. Site B, at the northwest corner of the property, had been the site of a District dump and was too soft, requiring the use of piling. Mr. Hartman showed another drawing, with the library shown on Site A. He said it was intended to complete the existing service courtyard which had four McKim, Mead & White buildings and a magnificent tree in the center. The library would be entered through the smaller of the existing greenhouses. As the ground dropped away to the north and the west, the two terraces on which the upper two floors rested would become visible. The lower terrace would be stone with plant material around it; the upper one would be lattice-covered brick, like that seen in the service courtyard; both terraces would be heavily planted. The new cooling towers would be placed behind the large greenhouse with their enclosures also lattice covered. With one floor completely below ground, the new building would provide five floors of additional space.

Mr. Hartman then turned to the development of the far western part of the property. Behind the existing Fellows Building, there would be minor changes to the parking area, the trash dumpsters would be placed against the wall of the Boys Club and screened, and two small buildings would be added to house shops, storage, and the gardener's facilities. Lastly, Mr. Hartman showed a drawing of the proposed handicapped entrance on 32nd Street which, because of the grade change, would not have the slope of a ramp and, therefore, would not require railings.

The members were all very pleased with the concept design and what they had ascertained on their site inspection, and the proposal was unanimously approved. Exhibit F

b. Appendix I. The Appendix was approved without objection.

2. Shipstead-Luce Act

a. Appendix II. The Chairman asked about the status of the Saudi-Arabian embassy additions and was told that the staff had convinced their architects to use flat rather than hipped roofs on the additions, and that had resulted in a "no objection" ruling. The Appendix was then unanimously approved.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

Signed,

Charles H. Atherton
Secretary

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT A

21 November 2000

Dear Mr. Finberg:

It was good to see you at our Commission meeting on 16 November 2000 for the review of the proposed changes to the Central Heating and Refrigeration Plant off Independence Avenue at 13th Street. The current plan is a great improvement over the original proposal some years ago to add tall stacks both to this facility as well as the plant in Georgetown. In addition, the members are delighted that it resolves a serious problem that would have affected the Mall itself; it removes the need to construct separate and clearly visible systems for the Smithsonian Museum buildings lining Independence Avenue. Consider the submission approved and congratulations on resolving two serious issues.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Jack Finberg
Special Assistant for Regional Coordination
U.S. General Services Administration
National Capital Region
301 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20407-0001

cc: Harry Rombach, Smithsonian

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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EXHIBIT B

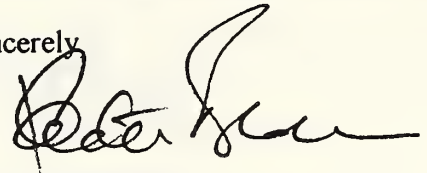
21 November 2000

Dear Mr. Rombach:

The Commission was pleased to see you during its meeting of 16 November 2000 for the review of the proposed "temporary" simulator enclosure on the northeast terrace of the Air and Space Museum. As pointed out by one of our members, six months is temporary, three years becomes something else. As for the concept submitted, the Commission finds it inappropriate (especially on the Mall side) and believes that the Smithsonian can do better. Recognizing that the Air and Space Museum has an immediate problem, two potential alternatives were suggested. The first asks that another look be given the interior of the building for possible alternative locations of the simulators. (Must they remain all in a clump or can the units be scattered?) The second recommends a closer exploration of the Independence Avenue side. An imaginative design might be able to take advantage of the entrance overhang unless current renovation work prevents this approach.

As always, the staff is available to help work through this problem. The Commission looks forward to seeing you in January.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Harry Rombach, RA
Associate Director of Facilities Planning & Assessment
Smithsonian Institution
750 9th Street, NW, Suite 5200
Washington, D.C. 20560

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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EXHIBIT C

21 November 2000

Dear Lt. Col. Young:

During its meeting of 16 November 2000, the Commission reviewed and approved the final design submission for additions and alterations to Building 91 at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The working drawings comport with the concept seen at our public meeting this past April and address several minor concerns raised by the Commission at that time. The result greatly improves the appearance of the original structure.

A second item submitted by your office for Walter Reed is a proposed satellite dish to be mounted on the roof of Building 11 (Delano Hall). The signal-receiving installation is to serve the Army Continuing Education Program through a cable network system confined to the Center. The Commission believes that the "antenna" will be only marginally visible and approves the proposal.

The staff is available should you have any questions regarding either project.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Lt. Colonel Ronald Young, Director
Directorate of Public Works
Department of the Army
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington, D.C. 20307-5001

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441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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EXHIBIT D

21 November 2000

Dear Mr. Samra:

The Commission was pleased to see you at its public meeting of 16 November 2000 during which it reviewed and approved the proposed decorative window spandrels and Larry Kirkland's sculpture for the southeast terrace of the Red Cross building at 2025 E Street, Northwest, now under construction. Using the wonderful 1933 N.C. Wyeth poster, "Roll Call", as inspiration for the cast aluminum spandrels is an excellent idea. The Commission was equally enthusiastic over the proposed terrace sculpture: its scale, placement, and material. Sculpting the cross in red granite, rather than a material finished in a bright red acrylic, should give the piece a subtle variation that will remove it from appearing too much like an advertisement.

Please avail yourself of the staff should any questions arise.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Tom Samra, Vice President
Real Estate Development & Management
American Red Cross
8111 Gatehouse Road
Falls Church, Virginia 22042-1203

cc: Andrea Mones, GSA
Shalom Baranes

NATIONAL COALITION TO SAVE OUR MALL

P.O. Box 19222 Washington, DC 20036-9222 www.savethemall.org

EXHIBIT E

Judy Scott Feldman, Co-Chair
National Coalition to Save Our Mall
301-340-3938/fax 301-340-3947
JSFeldman@capcity.com

Testimony on the "Ancillary Elements" of the WWII Memorial
The Commission of Fine Arts
November 16, 2000

Good morning, Chairman Brown and Commissioners. My name is Judy Scott Feldman. I am an art and architectural historian and today I speak on behalf of the National Coalition to Save Our Mall, which includes the DC Preservation League, Committee of 100, and many individuals across the nation.

Since July 20, when this commission voted unanimously to reaffirm the Rainbow Pool site and gave its final approval to the WWII Memorial design, important events have transpired that should affect your vote today as you consider the "ancillary elements" of the design.

An independent federal agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, terminated consultation on the Section 106 process, and then held its own public hearing on August 28. On September 5 Chairman Cathryn Slater issued a letter to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt sharply criticizing the lack of public involvement in the WWII Memorial site selection and design process and the National Park Service's suppression of crucial records, and urged Secretary Babbitt to reject the current design.

The National Capital Planning Commission, at its September 21st meeting, was sharply divided, voting only 7-5 in favor of the Memorial design, and postponing consideration of the highly controversial "ancillary elements" - first to October 5 and then to December 14.

Since July, the media and the American public have come out in overwhelming opposition to the current site and design. The list includes the Wall Street Journal, NY Times, Atlanta Constitution, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, the Nation, Architectural Record, New Republic, and numerous columnists and cartoonists. Membership in the National Coalition has grown exponentially to include over a thousand Americans and organizations nationwide.

Today you will examine "ancillary elements" that the American people have never even heard about, let alone seen in all the PR and Hollywood glitz promoting the memorial over the past several months. The ABMC boasts that "2/3 of the 7.4 acres will be trees and grass." They fail to mention that under those trees and between strips of grass will be a new road, a parking lot, tour bus drop-off, and two brand new buildings, instead of the existing parkland.

The effects of these ancillary elements on the environmental and historic qualities of the Mall have never been adequately assessed, as required by the Commemorative Works Act, NEPA, and Section 106 of Historic Preservation Law. The 1998 Environmental Assessment makes cursory mention of the road and no mention of a parking lot ("No parking lot would be constructed for the National WWII Memorial – EA, May 1998, 4.5.3). The two new buildings were not even part of the WWII Memorial

design until this year, so there is, as yet, no environmental or historic preservation study of their effects on the Mall.

Even more alarming, this "stealth" memorial is, after four years of piecemeal additions, starting to expand across 17th Street. Last week, the Washington Post reported that, as part of the "mitigation" for the WWII Memorial, the National Park Service plans to pave over portions of the Washington Monument grounds with two helicopter pads and roadways. The NPS concludes this plan would have "no adverse effect" on the Washington Monument grounds, without even carrying out the necessary Section 106 process, clearly a violation of environmental and historic preservation law.

The memorial design and process are out of control, and the end is still not is sight. We should not confuse the overwhelming public support for the concept of a WWII Memorial, which we in the National Coalition share, with support for the current design located at the historic Rainbow Pool site. The growing public opposition – and the disillusionment many contributors to the memorial feel upon learning of the desecration of the Mall – should, on the contrary, be seized as an opportunity to call a halt.

Therefore, we urge you to refrain from providing final approval for the ancillary elements. Further, we urge you to follow the recommendations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. That means rescinding your July 20 votes approving the site and final design, until the law has been followed and the American people are fully informed and involved in the decision-making process.

The Commission of Fine Arts has a special responsibility to preserve the integrity of the McMillan Plan, and to make aesthetic judgements that preserve the beauty of the Nation's Capital. However, false or misleading information has abounded in recent months with regard to the McMillan Plan and the appropriateness of the current memorial design. The following facts should make your decision to disapprove the WWII Memorial design and ancillary elements a simple matter of following your mandate under the Commemerative Works Act and as a federal agency and steward of the public trust:

1. Some people are claiming that the Rainbow Pool is not part of the original McMillan Plan. Picking up on this, Friedrich St. Florian and the architects at Leo Daly have stated that "you can see the Rainbow Pool was an afterthought". However, you can look for yourself at the McMillan Plan -- the one hanging in your offices and illustrated in Figure 1 -- and see that the Rainbow Pool and Reflecting Pool were envisioned already in 1901-02. The McMillan Report (Report of the Park Commission) also illustrates the Lincoln Memorial with both pools, and speaks of these elements as a "canal". Clearly the Rainbow Pool is a completed element of the McMillan Plan.

2. Along the same lines, supporters of the memorial claim that the Rainbow Pool was designed later by the Army Corps of Engineers and not Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. However, the Cultural Landscape reports by the National Park Service – which the ACHP call "excellent" – attribute the design to Olmsted. Moreover, the National Association for Olmsted Parks carried out their own independent research on the question and in their September 27 letter, attached here, re-confirm that Olmsted did indeed design the Rainbow Pool.

3. The Chairman of the CFA has stated (letter to ACHP) that the Rainbow Pool is not part of the historic Lincoln Memorial grounds. However, that opinion is contradicted by the National Register documents and National Park Service Cultural Landscape Report for the Lincoln Memorial grounds. Please note that the NPS map, illustrated in Figure 3, clearly shows the Rainbow Pool as

part of the grounds. Read in the NPS reports that the Rainbow Pool is "an integral component of the historic Lincoln Memorial grounds."

4. The chairman has stated on a number of occasions that the Rainbow Pool is better understood as part of the Washington Monument grounds (see his letter to ACHP; Diane Rehm Show). However, the National Register maps and documents clearly show that both the Lincoln and the Washington monument grounds end at 17th Street.

5. Historian Michael Richmond's attempts, in testimony and in a Washington Post article, to suggest that the McMillan Plan's concept of an elaborate formal gardens for the Washington Monument grounds, complete with circular pool, could simply be moved across 17th Street – thus justifying an elaborate concoction at the Rainbow Pool – misunderstands the McMillan concept. In the McMillan Plan the circular pool was intended to mark the exact spot where the east-west axis of the Mall intersected the north-south axis, as illustrated in Figure 2. The formal gardens and pool could not be moved because the Mall's axes cannot be moved. The Rainbow Pool, as envisioned by the McMillan Plan, is part of the natural and more informal character of the Lincoln grounds.

6. The chairman, members of AMBC and GSA, and other supporters deny any similarities between the gigantic plaza, triumphal arches, pillars hung with wreaths, and other symbols of imperial conquest, and the fascist designs employed by the Nazi and Fascist regimes of the 1930s. The ABMC would condemn the messenger, while the Chairman of CFA merely dismisses as irrelevant the observations of architectural historians, art and architecture critics, and WWII veterans who liberated Europe and testified that the current design is terrifyingly reminiscent of what they saw in Germany and Italy in 1945.

7. The chairman – and Bob Dole and Tom Hanks, buoyed by a $26 million PR campaign -- insists it is the right site and that he will not consider alternate sites. In 1997 Senator Robert Kerrey (D-NE) and 24 other senators and representatives spearheaded the opposition to the Rainbow Pool location. The New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, and numerous other newspapers agreed back then. Since June of this year, when the National Coalition held its first press conference with WWII Veterans to Save the Mall, the national media have voiced overwhelming opposition to the Rainbow Pool site. Public opposition is growing weekly and includes the Washington National Monument Society, whose letter is attached. This is a national monument on public land. The people are speaking, saying that it is the wrong site and that the memorial should be relocated.

8. Finally, but certainly not last, is the question of aesthetics. This memorial is the one and only national tribute to the WWII effort in the Nation's Capital and yet few praise its beauty. The Chairman says it nestles into the Mall. The PR machine intones that we must build it before all the veterans die. But nobody says it is exemplary. Nobody is truthfully proclaiming this a good and meaningful and powerful gift to the nation. So what purpose will it serve? Whose purpose? And if even the taste-makers can't explain it to themselves, how are they going to explain it to the nation when the awesome beauty of the Rainbow Pool is destroyed by a granite pit?

In the past you Commissioners of Fine Arts have voted unanimously in favor of the WWII Memorial site and design. But each of you, individually, has a responsibility to truth and beauty and the American People. We ask that you do the right thing and vote against the entire WWII Memorial project, the site, the design, and the ancillary elements.

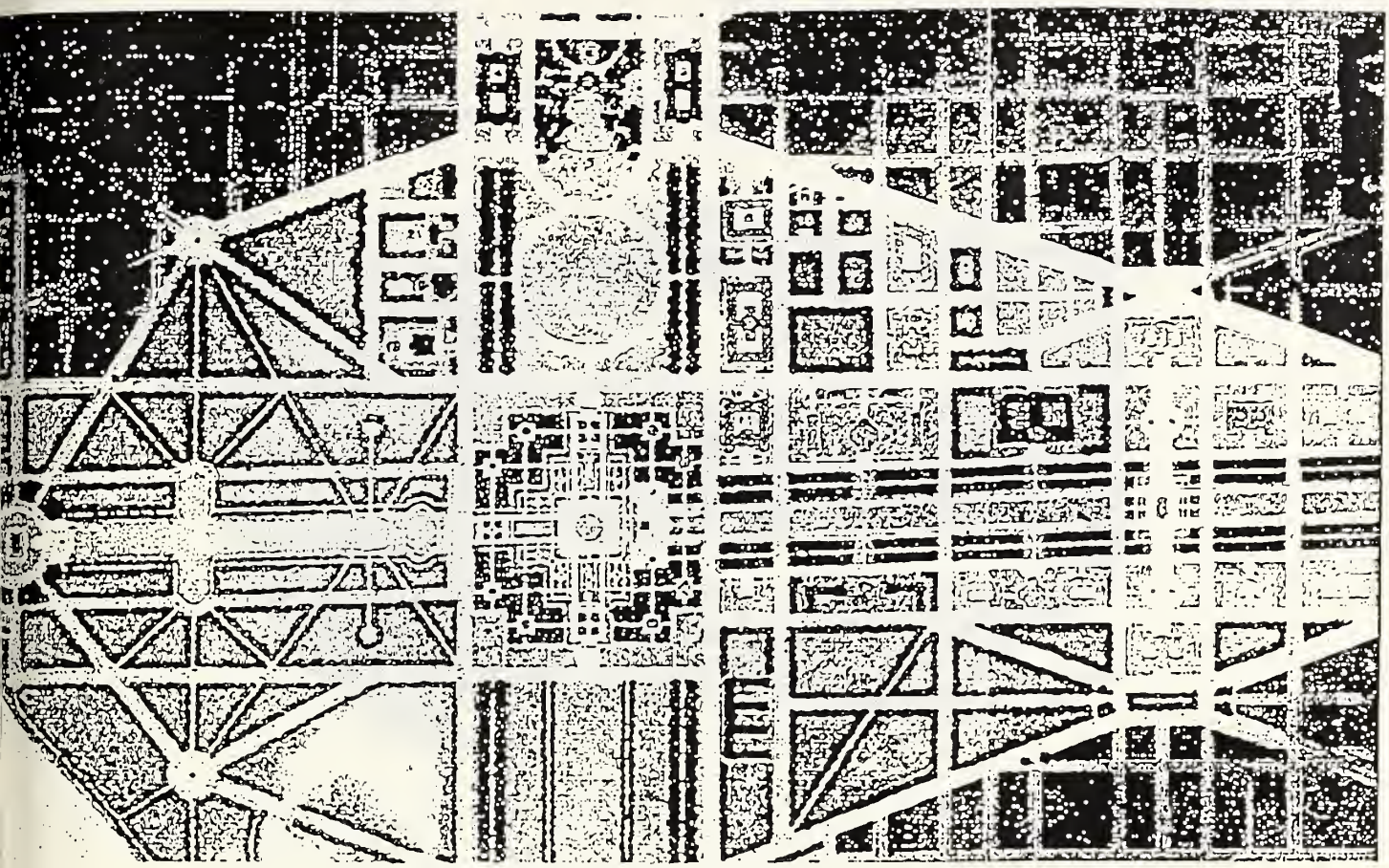
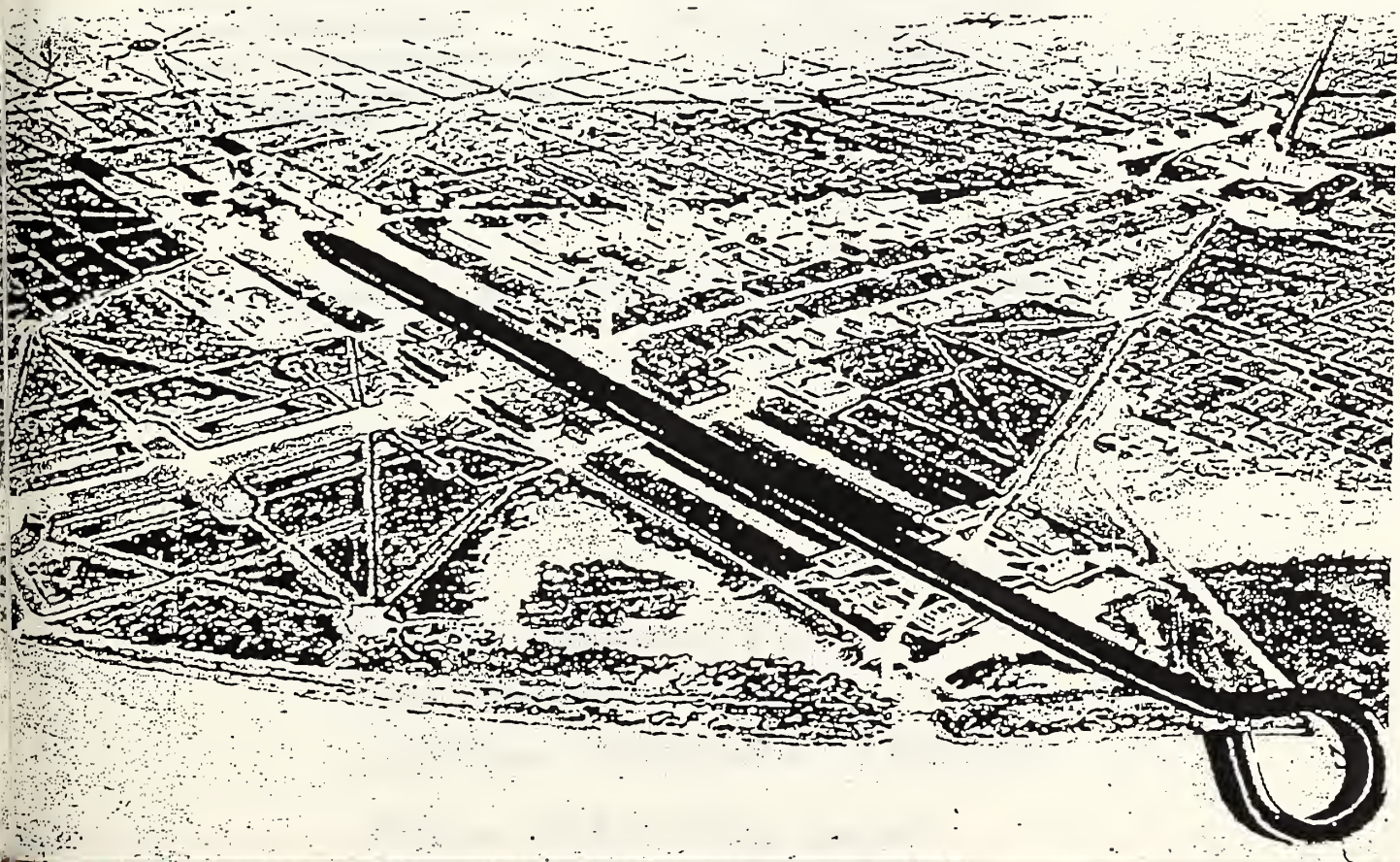
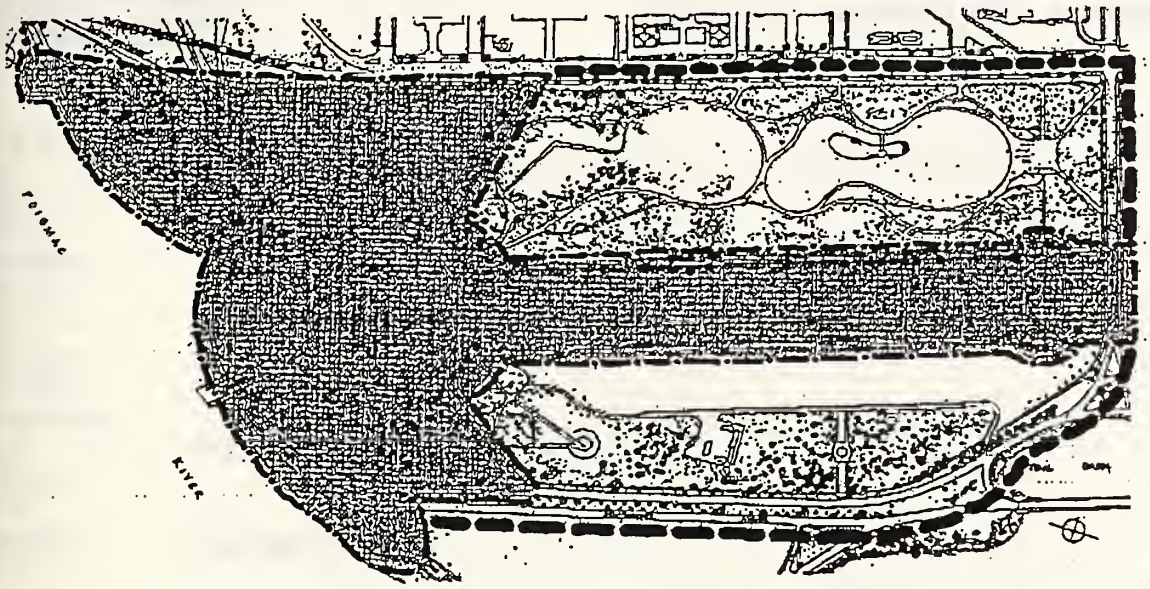


FIGURE 1





LEGEND

CONTEXTUAL BOUNDARY

LANDSCAPE FEATURE BOUNDARY

SOURCES: U.S. NPS, NACC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LIVETREE DATABASE 10/96

STUDY BOUNDARIES

LINCOLN MEMORIAL GROUNDS
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
LINCOLN MEMORIAL GROUNDS

PREPARED BY: M. JOSEPH DATE: OCTOBER 1996

Map 1 - Study Boundaries Lincoln Memorial Grounds Cultural Landscape Report.

FIGURE 3

Source: Cultural Landscape Report
West Potomac Park
LINCOLN MEMORIAL GROUNDS
National Capital Parks Central

National Association for Olmsted Parks

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September 27, 2000

Ms. Judy Feldman, Ph.D.
National Coalition to Save Our Mall
9507 Overlea Drive
Rockville, MD 20850

Re: World War II Memorial
Washington, DC

Dear Ms. Feldman:

The National Association for Olmsted Parks (NAOP) has recently learned of the National Capital Planning Commission's close vote in support of the World War II Memorial. We know of your organization's diligent efforts to preserve the historic design of The Mall in Washington, DC, specifically the area between the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, presently designated as the site for the World War II Memorial.

For over twenty years, our organization has advocated for the study, preservation, and restoration of landscapes designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. and the Olmsted Firm. These landscapes constitute a crucial element of our national landscape heritage. While the NAOP heartily endorses the creation of a Memorial, long overdue, to those who served in World War II, we question the appropriateness of the selected site and the present design.

As you know, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., a partner in the Olmsted Firm, served on the McMillan Commission in Washington from its creation in 1901 until well after the deaths of the other members of the original group – Daniel Burnham, Charles McKim, and Augustus St. Gaudens. In fact, Olmsted continued to work on the design of numerous areas of The Mall on a pro-bono basis while he served as a member of the Commission of Fine Arts.

The NAOP is, therefore, very concerned about the recent developments in the approval process for the World War II Memorial. We have been hoping that the normal review process, including Section 106 Review, would address these issues. However, this has not been the case.

1. The August 1999 *Cultural Landscape Report for the Lincoln Memorial Grounds*, prepared by the National Park Service, clearly shows the proposed site for the WWII Memorial within the site boundary of the Lincoln Memorial Grounds (p. 7). Further, the report states emphatically that the contributing features to the historic landscape

include the "Mall axis vista from and to the Lincoln Memorial to the Washington Monument to the U.S. Capitol." (p. 83)

2. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, has clearly stated that "the current design of the proposed Memorial does not achieve . . . compatibility with its historic setting." We are concerned that the Commemorative Works Act and the Section 106 review process were not properly followed in this case, and that public review and comment on the design were inadequate. Apparently neither the Commission of Fine Arts, nor the National Capital Planning Commission took the Section 106 comments or the review process seriously.

3. The *McMillan Commission Report of 1901 – 1902 (Fifty-Seventh Congress, First Session, Report No. 166)* clearly shows an unobstructed vista along the axis of the Mall. The Capitol, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial are the only significant vertical elements in view (Plates 35, 58, 52) Although other drawings of this area have been published, some showing various elements at the site designated for the present WW II Memorial, (including one in a 1915 issue of the National Geographic Magazine) the only plan considered official and adopted is the one in the original report (Number 166).

4. The recent publication in the September 2000 issue of *Architecture* magazine shows an image of the design that is monumental, heavy handed, over scaled, and obviously intrusive and competitive with the wonderful vista of the Lincoln Memorial from the Rainbow Pool area. The design as proposed is definitely a serious breach of the McMillan Commission plans and the landscape designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Junior. In an editorial on Saturday, September 23,2000, the NY Times correctly called the design worthy of "the Third Reich".

The NAOP is most disappointed with what we have learned about the design, the public process and the obvious negligence by the reviewing agencies to preserve one of our nation's most significant designed historic landscapes. The argument could be made that the Vietnam Memorial, the Korean War Memorial, the FDR Memorial, and other smaller memorials have already comprised the McMillan Commission plan. However, all these installations are away from the critical vistas in question, and none of these have the vertical impact, nor do they disrupt historic vistas in the core of our nation's capital as dramatically as the present proposal for the World War II Memorial.

Henry Bacon, whose design for the Lincoln Memorial was selected by the Lincoln Memorial Commission, was a protégé of Charles McKim and worked closely with Olmsted through the design of the Lincoln Memorial. His statement, (included in the National Park Service report cited in item 1, above)

best expresses the importance of the Mall setting as the larger context for the Lincoln Memorial and, indeed the entire center of the Mall:

> *"Containing the National legislative and judicial bodies, we have at one end of the axis a beautiful building, which is a monument to the United States Government. At the other end of the axis, we have the possibility of a Memorial to the man who saved that Government, and between the two is a monument to its founder. All three of these structures, stretching in one ground sweep from Capitol Hill to the Potomac River, will lend, one to the others, the associations and memories connected with each, and each will have its value increased by being on the one axis and having visual relation to the other." (Henry Bacon, "Report of the Architect on the Preliminary Design for a memorial on the Potomac Park Site", December, 1911.)*

The NAOP urges the National Coalition to Save our Mall to take whatever action is needed to halt or re-direct the World War II Memorial project. Either significant changes to the design or selection of an alternative site for the World War II Memorial must be accomplished. There is still time before the next NCPC meeting on October 5, and the ground-breaking scheduled for November. We heartily support your efforts.

Sincerely,
National Association for Olmsted Parks

Mary Fox, Co-Chair

Cc: Charles E. Beveridge, Frederick Law Olmsted Papers Project, American University
Arleyn Levee, Past Chair, National Association for Olmsted Parks
Ann Satterthwaite, National Association for Olmsted Parks, and Member of the Committee of 100
Faye Harwell, Co-Chair, National Association for Olmsted Parks

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

740 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20506 (202) 842-0806

March 3, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

At its annual meeting on February 23, 1998, the members of the Washington National Monument Society unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the location of a World War II Memorial, as presently planned, between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

The Washington National Monument Society was organized in 1834 and chartered by the Congress in 1859, as amended by Acts of August 2, 1876, and October 1888. The undersigned is the First Vice President of the Society. The President ex officio of the Society is the President of the United States. (The Society is the parent organization of the Association on which letterhead this letter is written.)

The Society, most and perhaps all of whose members are veterans of World War II, does not oppose the creation of a suitable memorial, but it does take strong exception to its proposed location directly on the axis between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. In our opinion, the vista which has stretched uninterrupted for generations between the monuments to these two towering giants of our history as a nation and as a people should be left uncluttered by new memorials and their inevitable concomitant of parking lots, tourist buses, souvenir stands, etc.

While it is my understanding you gave your approval to the location in question some time ago, we urge that reconsideration be given the matter.

Respectfully,

Russell E. Train

cc: The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior

do the right thing and vote against the entire World War II Memorial project, the site, the design and the ancillary elements. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much.

Are there any other comments on these specific ancillary elements, which is the only thing up for approval?

AMBASSADOR WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, could I--

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Please.

AMBASSADOR WILLIAMS: I've taken a few notes here and I hope you won't mind if I refer to them.

You've just heard that the Advisory Council, National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, strongly opposes the design. I'd like to just add that the Advisory Council did not take exception to the site itself for the National World War II Memorial.

I have read the letter from the chair of the Advisory Council to Secretary Babbitt. I have responded to the chair and she, in turn, has

responded to me.

We take exception to the statement that the public has not been heard, that the public has not been involved in this process. We also find the findings of the Advisory Council regarding the vista and the negative impact of the World War II Memorial design on ~~the~~ its surroundings without merit.

I might add that the letter was subscribed to by four members of the Advisory Council out of a total of 18. ~~and I know that~~ There are ~~many~~ members of the Advisory Council who do not agree with the findings of the four.

I would like to also say that ~~we~~ the ABMC regrets that the Advisory Council did not take advantage of many opportunities that it had during this process to share with us its views, its concerns. At its annual meeting at Mount Vernon in 1998 after the concept had been approved, we went to Mount Vernon, we showed them the models of Friedrich St. Florian's design, explained his concept, and there was ~~no any there was~~ no sign of any objection at that time from the members of the Advisory Council.

Later the next year when you approved the preliminary design we invited the task force of the Advisory Council to come to see the models and to meet the designer. Again they met with us. They voiced no objection whatsoever.

I could also add that over the last three years we have invited the staff of the Advisory Council on many occasions to come, to sit down with us and to discuss the memorial. On occasion they have but we've never had one word of objection from the staff of the Advisory Council.

The statement has just been made that these auxiliary elements before you are new and that this is sort of a stealth operation. I'd like to say that the auxiliary elements were before you in 1998, again in 1999 and just last July. They ~~'re~~ were also addressed in the 106 process.

The World War II Memorial is not starting to expand across ~~the~~ 17th street. This is a false statement. Going back to 1995 it has been acknowledged that with the building of the World War II Memorial on its present site, the area for

helicopters to land to bring guests to the President ~~is~~ was going to have to find a new location. This is not something new. It's not ABMC's problem. It is the responsibility of the White House, the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Secret Service and the Marines who fly those choppers. So they are going to and they have, I believe, addressed this matter and it will be coming up later today.

We have heard time and again comments regarding the architectural style of the National World War II Memorial, that it is reminiscent of Nazi and fascist architecture. We feel ~~or I feel~~ that this is unkind, uncalled-for, unfair, outrageous. We have heard from many architectural critics and art historians who simply disagree with this statement and I think it's ~~really~~ an unworthy charge.

Reference was made to Bob Kerrey and his opposition to the site and the design. True, he was in the early days in 1996 and '97. ~~H~~He was concerned primarily because he didn't think the site was big enough to have a museum. Subsequently he has endorsed the site and the design. A letter, which

I think was included in the record of this Commission and also the National Capital Planning Commission, ended with this statement, something like this. As he looked back on the World War II Memorial he said he will remember it as a very open, a very exciting, a very democratic, a very American process." Those were his words. So I don't think it's quite accurate to suggest today that he is opposed to this site and this design.

As far as the statement that the overwhelming opposition is growing in terms of media and the American public, we're aware of the opposition. We do not take any exception to their right to disagree, dissent. We believe in freedom of speech. The American Battle Monuments Commission is responsible for caring for the graves overseas of some 200,000 Americans who gave their lives to protect our liberties. We find also on our walls the missing, the names of some 79,000 who also gave their lives for these ideals.

I would only say that today around the country we have had overwhelming support, I think

that anyone who was at the ceremonial ground-breaking on Saturday could sense this, could feel this in that crowd of 12,000 to 15,000.

Editorial opinion in the country is running about between three and four to one in favor of the World War II Memorial. We have 450 veterans organizations representing 11 million veterans who have expressed their support for this memorial.

Hearings have been held in our own Congress. Hearings have been held in many, many of the state capitals regarding the World War II Memorial.

If one looks at the kinds of people who have contributed to this memorial, including school children, I find it hard to understand how anyone can come to the conclusion that there's overwhelming opposition to the World War II Memorial.

As far as aesthetics are concerned, I respect those who do not feel that the World War II Memorial meets their standards. It's a matter of

taste. You can't please everyone. But I personally believe that it will be a beautiful addition to the Mall, a very dignified and timeless design that is fully sensitive to its surroundings. It will preserve the park-like setting in which it is set.

And rather than taking the opinion of some, I would rather place weight in those who support the design, some of the great names in American architecture. I won't mention ~~all of~~ them but I can supply you with their names. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: Thank you very much, Ambassador Williams.

Yes, go ahead.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Chairman, I move approval of the ancillary facilities that we've seen today.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: We have a motion. Do we have a second?

MS. MALINO: Second.

CHAIRMAN BROWN: All those in favor?

[Chorus of ayes.]

Changes made for clarification by Amb. Williams.
SK.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS 17 MAY 1910

THE PENSION BUILDING
441 F STREET, N.W., SUITE 312
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

202-504-2200
202-504-2195 FAX

EXHIBIT E-2

21 November 2000

Dear Ambassador Williams:

The Commission was delighted to see you for the review of the auxiliary structures, drop-off area, the Circle of Remembrance, and Ray Kaskey's field of stars: the Wall of Freedom. The members were pleased with and have approved the designs for the information pavilion and the comfort station, which carry through on a similar theme of modern classicism associated with the Memorial itself. That the old comfort station will be removed should be considered a plus. The members also approved James Van Sweden's discreet landscape design; it should enhance both this part of the precinct as well as the Circle of Remembrance that has been improved by his revision to the paving and the incorporation of the new park bench that will be used in Constitution Gardens.

The Wall of Freedom demands special consideration. Everyone here is in agreement that Ray's interpretation of the field of stars is heading in the right direction. Certainly we can approve the concept and predict that the outcome will be the beautiful and moving experience we have all come to anticipate. Together with the proposed bas-reliefs, the selection and placement of the inscriptions, and the flag standards, the applied stars are not structural elements and should not in any way delay the issuance of a permit to begin construction.

Another design element deserving special consideration is lighting. George Hartman described the use of the Washington standard, which will have a shield within the globe designed to direct light downward and deflect unwanted glare. In addition, the Commission is aware that there will be other lighting fixtures integral to the Memorial and that these fixtures, depending upon the intensity of light, will have a profound effect on the Memorial at night. That all the fixtures will be keyed to rheostats is extremely important. As we have learned, a good balance of light will require careful experimentation.

We are looking forward to the next round of reviews when a selection of inscriptions and their placement might be considered along with ideas on the proposed bas-reliefs and flag standards. As always, our staff is available whenever the need arises.

Sincerely,

J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Ambassador F. Haydn Williams
Chairman, WWII Memorial Site and Design Committee
The American Battle Monuments Commission
Courthouse Plaza II, Suite 500
2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22201

cc: John Parsons
Leo A. Daly
George Hartman

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EXHIBIT E-3

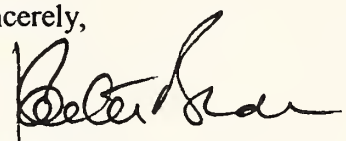
21 November 2000

Dear Mr. Carlstrom:

During its public meeting of 16 November 2000, the Commission reviewed and approved the final designs for the World War II Memorial auxiliary structures, including the information pavilion and the comfort station, which we understand will replace the existing nearby facility. Our approval also extends to the bus drop-off area as well as the landscape scheme both for this section of the Memorial and the Circle of Remembrance adjacent to the north elm walk. It is our understanding that the lighting installation will include rheostat controls and, as such, the lighting can be adjusted for balance once the Memorial is completed. The Commission believes that the remaining sculpture (which includes the sculpted stars) and selection of inscriptions can be considered at a later date. These elements are not structural and should not delay the issuance of a construction permit.

The second item submitted by the Park Service proposed the relocation of the VIP helicopter landing area from the sidewalk east of the Rainbow Pool to a position on the Washington Monument Grounds on axis with the Lincoln Memorial. The Commission inspected a "mock up" at the site prior to the meeting, and the members unanimously disapproved this proposal as inappropriate and intrusive.

Sincerely,



J. Carter Brown
Chairman

Mr. Terry Carlstrom, Regional Director
National Park Service, NCR
Department of the Interior
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20242

cc: John Parsons

16 November 2000

EXHIBIT F

OLD GEORGETOWN ACT
AGENDA ITEM EXHIBIT

NO.	ADDRESS AND OWNER	PROJECT
O.G. 00-253 HPA. 00-636	1703 32nd Street, NW Trustees for Harvard University Dumbarton Oaks Library building	Alterations and additions - conceptual

ACTION: No objection to the general concept design for proposed new library building for the Dumbarton Oaks campus. No objection to the concept of the proposed demolition of the garage and the plant rest/storage facility, which are non-contributing elements to the historic district. Recommend further study of the masonry openings and terraces. File new submission of the development of the concept design for review by the Commission when ready.